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The Vermont Peace Society is continuing its membership campaign by means of letters of invitation sent by the secretary. An encouraging response has already been received.

On Tuesday, February 23, the Director began at Rockville a ten-day lecture tour in Connecticut. The topics upon which he spoke during the tour were "World Federation and Police" and "One Hundred Years of Peace," stereopticon lecture. His engagements included The Inter-Church Men's Club luncheon, Hartford; Men's Union, Congregational Church, West Hartford; Immanuel Congregational Church, Hartford; First Congregational Church, Bristol; Asylum Avenue Baptist Church, Hartford; Commonwealth Club, New Britain; John Winthrop Club; New London, and Yale University, New Haven. A thorough and well-planned membership canvass was also encouraged wherever an opportunity was possible during this tour.

On February 1 the Director conducted the weekly peace conference at the World Peace Foundation, and on February 8 lectured at the Episcopal Church at Orient Heights, East Boston.

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### Statement of Trustees of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace issued on February 17 the following statement concerning the European war:

The undersigned have been associated for some years in the execution of a trust to promote international peace, and our duties have involved a continual survey of the efforts to that end throughout the world.

We wish to say to all friends of peace that the dreadful war now raging affords no just cause for discouragement, no discredit to past efforts, and no reason to doubt that still greater efforts in the future may be effective and useful.

The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent cannot fail to attend and understand it.

Not only have the destruction of life, the devastation, and the suffering in the warring countries passed all experience, but the cessation of production, the closing of markets, the blocking of trade routes, the interruption of exchanges have affected industry and caused ruin and poverty in all the peaceful countries of the world.

The universal interdependence of nations has been demonstrated and the truth forced upon every mind that the peace of all nations is the vital concern of every nation.

To cast our weak protest now among the tremendous forces that are urging on the great conflict would be futile; but the end of this war will come before long, and then the great question will stand for answer:

Shall the lesson be forgotten—the sacrifice lost?

That question the belligerent nations only will have the power to answer; but every one in the world will be entitled to be heard upon it, for it will be a question of civilization, the most momentous of our era.

It seems incredible that after this the stricken people will set their feet in the same old paths of policy and

suspicion which must lead them again to the same result.

Finding expression through a great multitude of voices everywhere, the general public opinion of mankind should influence the minds of the negotiators who settle the terms of peace and inspire them to a new departure in the establishment of justice as the rule of international relations.

While we must not be overconfident of our individual qualifications to point out the detailed methods through which the result may be accomplished, we may still advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose.

We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules, and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

Above all the motive and spirit of the new institutions should be clearly and fully not the promotion of ambition or the extension of power, but the safeguarding of human rights and the perfection of individual liberty.

Toward this high end the courage and hope and conviction of the humblest citizen of the most distant land may contribute.

*Signed:*

Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, John W. Foster, Elihu Root, Luke E. Wright, Charlemagne Tower, Robert S. Woodward, Austen G. Fox, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Thomas Burke, Robert S. Brookings, Oscar S. Straus, Samuel Mather, James L. Slayden, John Sharp Williams, Charles L. Taylor, Henry S. Pritchett, William M. Howard, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert A. Franks, George W. Perkins, Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew J. Montague, Arthur William Foster, James Brown Scott.

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### A Dozen Truths About Pacifism.

By Alfred H. Fried.

*It is not true*

that pacifism has failed. *The truth is* that the lack of international organization has failed, and that a system of order between states will have to be established so that future wars may be avoided.

*It is not true*

That international law has become a chimera. *The truth is* that the very passionate indignation against its continued violation in this war has proved its necessity, and is a reason why it should be made more secure in the future.

*It is not true*

that international co-operation has been destroyed forever through this war. *The truth is* that in science, trade, commerce, sanitation, social welfare, etc., no nation can suffice for itself alone; each *must* co-operate with the others in its own interests.

*It is not true*

that the pacifists are working toward a premature peace, or that they are trying to influence public opinion in this direction. *The truth is* that, much as they deplore this war, they realize it will have